

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

**Page 44, replace the paragraph beginning at line 20 with the following new paragraph:**

--It should also be noted that the coupling lens 45 is arranged in a position at a predetermined angle inclined from the optical axis extending from the laser diode 42 toward the dichroic prism 35. This is done in order to suppress the ghost light that the laser beam emitted from the second laser diode 42 is reflected on the surface of the coupling lens (ordinary convex lens) 45 and the reflected light is partly incident on the light detector 37 as the ghost light. To be more specific, the laser beam reflected from the surface of the coupling lens 45 forms the ghost light in the case where the laser beam is not diffracted in the hologram element 44 so as to be incident on the light detector 33 as a zero (0) order diffracted light and in the case where the primary diffracted light is incident on the light detector 33. It should be noted that the ghost light in each of these cases can be suppressed by inclining the coupling lens 45 by a predetermined angle, e.g., 4°, from the optical axis shown in FIG. 15E. However, if the angle of inclination of the coupling lens 45 is excessively large, astigmatism is generated so as to lower the beam spot quality. Such being the situation, in the optical head 400 shown in FIG. 11, the coupling lens 45 is inclined from the optical axis by about 2°. Where the angle of inclination was set at 3°, the astigmatism was increased so as to aggravate the entire wave front aberration.--

**Page 45, replace the paragraph beginning at line 20 with the following new paragraph:**

--FIGS. 15A and 15B exemplify the routes of the ghost light caused by the 0-order light and the primary light in the case where the inclination was set at 4°. On the other hand, FIGS. 15C and 15D exemplify the routes of the ghost light caused by the 0-order light and the primary light in the case where the inclination was set at 0°. Incidentally, the hologram element 44 of the second IOU 41 used in the optical head 400 shown in FIG. 11 is made integral with the coupling lens 45 by an outer case 49.--

**Page 46, replace the paragraph beginning at line 21 with the following new paragraph:**

--The optical head 500 shown in FIG. 12 includes a first laser diode 551 for emitting a laser beam for DVD having a wavelength of 650 nm, a second laser diode 561 emitting a laser beam for CD having a wavelength of 780 nm, a flat plate beam splitter 552 reflecting the laser beam emitted from the first laser diode 551 toward an objective lens 575, a wavelength selecting film 572, a prism beam splitter 571 that permits transmitting the laser beam reflected from the flat plate beam splitter 552 and reflects the laser beam emitted from the second laser diode, a collimator 573, and a dichroic filter 574. Also, a coupling lens 562 for setting the optical magnification of the CD system at a predetermined value is arranged between the second laser diode 561 and the prism beam splitter 571. On the other hand, the laser beam reflected from the optical disc D is incident on the flat plate beam splitter 552 through the objective lens 575 and a light detector 581 is arranged in a direction in which the reflected laser beam is transmitted through the flat plate beam splitter 552.--